



CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION

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5. Concerning controls imposed on Ukrainian inhabitants and documents which they had to possess, all Ukrainians had to carry a document called a national passport. They carried this constantly. This so-called passport, however, did not give an individual the privilege to travel. Travel was not only forbidden outside the country but between cities in the Ukraine. To travel between cities, one had to obtain special permission from the police. This involved answering standard questions: "Why are you going", "Where", "To Whom", and "How long will you stay?" 50X1
6. Concerning the location of MVD-MGB installations in Kiev, [redacted] It was located just off the square opposite St Sofia Cathedral. [redacted] it became impossible to secure employment without obtaining about 20 special permits from the NKVD. They had branch offices located in every factory, in every institution of learning, and in every police station. 50X1
7. The greater portion of Ukrainians were, and always will be, against the regime. Developed as it was out of a program of terror, starvation, genocide, and untruth, it was supported by only an infinitesimal percentage of the population. 50X1
8. At the beginning of the regime, the propaganda of full freedom was accepted and perhaps liked by the people after having been under the serfdom of the Czarist regime for many years. This freedom, however, was soon proven to be only propaganda. The dislikes were and are too numerous to mention. A few of the most important include:
  - a. grave injustices to the intelligentsia
  - b. curtailment of freedom of religion and culture
  - c. complete destruction of faith and trust among people
  - d. abolishment of personal and private property
  - e. shortages of free trade and organized hunger and terror campaigns
  - f. increased threat of exile to Siberia
9. Besides the opposition on the part of collectivized farmers toward the Soviets as described before, other types of opposition to the regime existed. The greatest form of opposition was conducted by the underground army, UPA. The UPA carried on sabotage, raids, etc primarily in mountainous and forested areas. In early days after the Revolution, opposition was so great that Kiev fought off 15 attempts of the Red Army to capture it. As time went on, however, the Soviet Army increased in strength to such proportions that passive resistance and revolutionary methods vanished. The increased strength of the Soviet Army was coupled by forbidding the populace to have arms and to organize. There were instances of complete liquidation of resisting villagers and leveling of their villages. Such were with complete disregard for the old, for women, and for children. Some opposition took the form of inferior production in factories; spoilage of food and dairy products through improper storage and care; and a deliberate slow-down of transportation.

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